

The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON,

[A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.]

Editor & Proprietor

VOL. XVIII.

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NO. 27.

THE DEMOCRAT

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Terms.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Three Dollars in advance; Four Dollars if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at One Dollar per square, (ten lines or less) for the first week; for each subsequent insertion, the Liberal reductions will be made to persons who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed, on short notice and at reduced rates.

CARDS.

W. H. D. CARRINGTON, THOMAS CHRISTIAN, CARRINGTON & CHRISTIAN, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, COLUMBUS, MISS.

DR. A. N. JONES

Has removed his office to the store of Lankin & Whitfield, main street, where he would be pleased to see his friends, and where any message left for him will be promptly attended to.
Columbus October 19, 1850 16—17

C. M. DICKINSON, M. D., Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery.
DEVOTES particular attention to the cure and treatment of Chronic diseases, especially those of a Surgical character.
Office corner of Market and Washington Streets, Columbus, Miss., January 4, 1851.—27—17

DR. THOMAS N. LOVE
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity, and hopes by close attention to business to merit a share of their patronage. He may be found at all times, when not away where else, at his office or residence, both on the same lot with the City Hall, immediately south of it, formerly occupied by M. J. Howard.

MEDICAL.

D. L. SPILLMAN is still at his old stand on Market Street, assisted by his son, J. W. SPILLMAN, one of whom may in general be found at their office, except when professionally absent, or attending to other necessary business.
We have on hand an assortment of such Medicines as families generally need in mild forms of disease, or in the incipient stages of other diseases which may require medical advice. Long experience in the South, general success and close attention, is the guarantee offered to all who may call for medical aid.
Columbus, Miss., July 12, 1851.—n2—6m.

Hotel For Rent.

THE UNIVERSITY HOTEL in Oxford, Mississippi, will be rented to a good landlord, for either more years, or reasonable terms. The Hotel is completely furnished, and contains thirty-six rooms, all elegantly furnished. There is a large Brick Stable on the premises. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Oxford, Mississippi.
PRICE & BARRINGTON, Proprietors.
Nov. 20, 1851.—22—3m.

NOTICE.

MARCUS W. CAGE is our authorized agent—Whose who are indebted to Weaver, Mullin & Co., Columbus, will find their notes and accounts in his hands. Any one having claims against us will please present them to M. W. Cage.
WM. B. WEAVER, JOHN M. MULLIN.
Columbus, Nov. 16, 1850. 2—17

NOTICE.

W. HOWELL offers his services to the citizens of Lowndes County as a General Agent and Collector, and will attend strictly to the collection of all notes and accounts that may be entrusted to his care, and will attend to them as directed by the claimants; and will attend to the renting of houses, and taking notes and collecting the money on the same, at his usual commissions. He will also attend to business in the adjoining counties if may will justify.
He respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends for their patronage extended to him heretofore, and solicits a continuance of the same.
Columbus, Oct 15th, 1851. 6m.

Law Notice

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. Boykin & C. R. Crusee has been dissolved. C. R. Crusee will continue to practice in the Courts of Lowndes and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court at Jackson, and also in the Circuit Courts of Pickens county, Alabama.
A. BOYKIN, C. R. CRUSEE.
May 8, 1851.—n16—17.

CLOVERSEED.

FRESH Lot of Red Clover Seed can be had by calling early at
Nov. 29—22—17 TAYLOR & MCCARTHY'S.

QUININE.

300 OZS. QUININE for sale, at \$5 per ounce, at the Sign of the Negro and Mortar, by
Nov. 29, 1851.—22—17. JAS. JONES & CO.

GREEN TEA.

A VERY Superior article just received and for sale by
TAYLOR & MCCARTHY.
Nov. 29, 1851. 22—17.

FREE FERRY.

THE KEATON FERRY, situated on the Bigbee and on the main thoroughfare between Columbus and Aberdeen, is FREE to the traveling public.
[July 19, n3.]

S. S. FITCHES

VALUABLE Medicines for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Female Diseases—always on hand. Also, his unrivaled
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER, that has been patented only six months, and has already been imitated; also, his superior
SHOULDER BRACES.
The only genuine articles are to be found at the Drug Store of
JAS. BLAIR, Sole Agent.
Feb. 8, 1851. n32—17.

TENNESSEE OSMABURGS—1-4 Heavy Shirts—3-4 and 7-8 Drillings for sale by
Oct. 4, 1851—14—17 HADEN & READ.

O. MAZANGE & CO.,

Corner of Commerce & Exchange Streets, Mobile, Alabama.

Agents for Peter M. Intyre's Spinning Machines, Mills and Corn Shellers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware and Cutlery, Bar Iron, Mill Rocks, Mill Irons, Tin Plate, Nails, Guns, &c., &c.

OFFER for sale at low prices and on favorable terms, the most extensive assortment of Goods in their line ever offered in any Southern city, all of which have been recently received direct from Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers.

Their stock will be continually replenished during the season, and now consists in part of

1000 Tons Swedish Iron, assorted sizes.

300 do do Broad Plough Iron, 6 to 12 in.

300 do English Iron, all sizes.

1-10 do Refined English and American Iron.

2500 Bundles square, round, band, scroll, horse shoe, nail rods, hoop, octagon Iron.

10 Tons Plough Moulds.

400 Bundles and Sheets boiler and sheet Iron.

200 Tons Hollow Ware, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Hogs, &c.

300 Sets Gin Gear and Grist Mill Irons, made to order.

100 do Saw Mill Irons.

800 Pair Escapes, Kuhn and French Burr Mill Rocks.

7000 Nova Scotia blue grit Grind Stones.

6000 Kegs cut nails and spikes of superior quality.

1500 Bags Griffin's horse nails &c.

5000 Pair Patent Horse Shoes.

5000 dozen cast steel, German steel, and iron Hoes, made to order.

500 Dozen American patent hoes.

1000 Casks ox, log, coil and well chains.

100 do Trace chains, all sizes.

900 Dozen "Collins," Hartford, Simmons, and other axes.

250 Sets patent chain pumps and fixtures.

1000 Coils and dozens Cotton Manila Rope and Plough Lines.

Tinners' Goods.

600 Boxes Tin Plate, charcoal brand.

300 do Lead Roofing Plate 14x20.

100 Rolls Iron Wire, charcoal brand.

200 Kettle Ears.

Sheet Zinc, Pig Lead, Banca Tin.

do Iron, Sheet Brass.

Copper and Brass Wire, Rivets, &c.

TIN WARE GENERALLY.

Cutlery.

1000 Gross Knives and Forks of all kinds.

5000 Dozen pocket knives, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 blades.

1000 do Razors and Scissors.

500 do Razors, Butchers', Rodgers', &c.

"Butcher's" bread and shoe knives.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols.

800 Double barrel guns.

300 Single do.

2500 Single triggered rifles, including "Wessons" celebrated make.

200 Pair pistols, revolvers and single barrel.

2500 "Sloop," "Rugles," "Mousses" and "Mason's," and other cast and wrought ploughs.

100 "Sinclair's," "Green's" and other straw cutters.

500 M. Intyre's and other corn shellers.

250 Yard and railroad saws.

50 Cultivators and road scrapers.

300 Sets Blacksmith Tools.

150 do Carpenters' do.

100 do Farmers' do.

200 do Cooper's do.

100 do Shoemakers' do.

Iron axle, traces and carriage springs.

Saws.

Wm. Rowland's celebrated Mill and Crosscut Saws.

250 Steel corn mills, with and without fly wheel.

500 Dozen coffee mills.

50 Manufacturers' goods.

300 Sets Blacksmith Tools, butt hinges, glue, nags bits, bristles, &c.

House Furnishing Goods.

A large assortment of brass and iron, stylish patterns, shovels and tongs, pokers, steel fire irons, in sets, palm hooks, brass wire and pierced iron fenders, nursery tinders.

A General Assortment of Tin Ware.

Ivory handled knives and forks, in sets, 51 pieces each, and in dozens; table knives only. Trays, waiters, nutmeg graters, toasting forks, brass and iron bound plates, cedar and painted bowls, Britannia and British metal coffee and tea pots, cream and sugar pots, candlesticks, griddles, sieves, saucepans, teakettles, enameled ware, generally Remington's and other coffee pots, fish kettles, cruet frames and glassware, spoons, spitons, lanterns, crumping and curling irons, chafing dishes, waffle and water irons.

Stoves.

100 Cooking stoves of various improved patterns.

300 Parlor, bedroom, church and tavern stoves with a general assortment of all other goods belonging to their line of business, to all of which they invite the attention of planters, merchants and mechanics visiting this city, and offer for sale on liberal terms.

December 20, 1851.—n25—17.

PIANOS, FINE PIANOS!

J. WOMELSDORFF,

INFORMS the public that he has made an arrangement with one of the most celebrated

PIANO MANUFACTURERS

in the United States, by which he will be enabled to supply the people of Columbus and the surrounding country with pianos of the best quality, fresh from the hands of the makers. The instruments offered by him will be warranted to please a superior tone, and will be sold at a small advance on the New York prices. They will also be put in tune by Prof. Markstein before delivery, without any additional charge to the purchaser. He has on hand, at present, two excellent instruments and will receive a further supply as soon as navigation opens. Persons desiring Pianos of any peculiar style can be accommodated in due season by calling and leaving their orders. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. WOMELSDORFF.

N. B. He also continues to keep on hand and for sale, a good supply of Cabinet Furniture, consisting of fine dressing and plain Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Chairs, Mattresses, Looking glasses, &c.

September 27th, 1851. 13—3m. J. W.

EXPULSION.

W. M. G. WRIGHT, late a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 5, was by said Lodge this day EXPELLED from all the privileges of Free Masonry, for gross unmaisonic conduct.

By order of said Lodge, N. E. GOODWIN, Columbus, Dec. 5, '51. 24—3t. Secretary.

4000

LBS. Tennessee Bacon for sale by
Oct. 4, 1851—14—17 HADEN & READ.

From the Nashville Union.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNION.

LETTER NO. V.

STRAITFORD ON AVON, ENG.,

May 16, 1851.

Visit to Birmingham, its Manufactures, &c.—Visit to Kenilworth and Warwick Castles—The home of Shakespeare.

We are now nearly in the centre of England, and in the great workshop of the Kingdom, where almost everything that the human mind can conceive of is manufactured. From a very early period Birmingham has been renowned for its manufactures in steel and iron. This trade is now carried on to an extent elsewhere unequalled. The principal branches of it are plate and plated wares, ornamented steel goods, jewelry, japanning, papier mache cut-glass ornaments, steel pens, buckles and buttons, cast iron articles, guns, steam engines, &c. We found no difficulty in gaining admission, as at Manchester, into the principal establishments. They were particularly polite in carrying us through and showing the entire process by which they manufacture their various articles. We were particularly struck with the manner of making papier mache articles which are so beautiful, and which appear to us so difficult and intricate. The process is very simple when we look at it, and causes us to wonder why it has not been more generally used. The first thing is to cut out of common brown paper the articles to be made which is pasted together and placed in an oven of a certain temperature to be dried. It is then taken out and varnished with a very thick black-coating, the mother of pearl being imbedded in the varnish. The article is now complete with the exception of the finishing polish, which is nothing more than rubbing and varnishing.

Birmingham is connected with London and various places by means of canals, and forms a centre of railway communication with every part of the kingdom. There is nothing in Birmingham to attract the stranger, aside from the mills. Her public edifices and monuments are of a mean description and deserving no particular notice.

Not far from Birmingham is the famed Castle of Kenilworth, around which legends so many historic associations and pleasing reminiscences.

"Shrine of the mighty, can it be That this is all that remains of thee."

Among the venerable remains of the once magnificent dwellings of princes—alternately the prison and the "palace" of royalty, there cannot be more deserving the notice of the admirers of picturesque beauty, than this old castle, which, notwithstanding the corroding hand of time, still retains such vestiges of its former extent and grandeur as are powerfully calculated to impress the mind of the beholder with a vivid idea of the magnificence of the feudal ages, and the instability of all things human. As I stood upon the bridge erected by the Earl of Leicester for Queen Elizabeth to enter the castle—and viewed its ivy-clad battlements and majestic towers, which are now fast mouldering to decay, yet still "elegant in their ruins and dignified in their decay." I was inspired with thrilling emotions of the deepest awe and veneration. Imagination involuntarily takes wing, and forcibly brings to remembrance the departed glory of all those mighty cities, whose renown in arts and arms filled the world with wonder and astonishment, and whose builders decreed should be the imperishable monuments of the genius of science and of conquest. Who, for instance, can behold the ruins now unfolded to our view, without exclaiming in the sublime and energetic language of the inspired writer, "How is the mighty fallen!" All who have read Waverley are perfectly familiar with the strange and romantic history of Kenilworth. The only part of the original fortress of this once lordly structure now remaining is the keep, generally known as Cæsar's Tower, the walls of which are in some places 10 feet thick. The remains of the additions made by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster are termed Lancaster buildings. In a part of the ruins termed Leicester buildings are to be seen the relics of the great hall, a fine baronial room 85 feet in length and 45 in width. Although the erections of Leicester are of the most recent date, they have the most ancient and ruined appearance, being built of a brown, crumbling stone, not well adapted for durability. "We cannot but add," says Sir Walter Scott, "that this lordly palace, where princes feasted and where heroes fought now in the bloody current of storm and siege, and now in the games of chivalry, where beauty dealt the prize which valor won, is all now desolate. The bed of the lake is now a rushy swamp, and the masonry ruins of the castle only serve to show what their splendor once was, and to impress upon the mind of the visitor the transitory value of the human happiness of those who enjoy a humble home in virtuous contentment."

From the castle of Kenilworth we went to Warwick, only a few miles distant, which is also one of the noblest specimens of ancient grandeur this country now possesses. Owing to the recent death of the Countess of Warwick the doors of the Castle were closed to all visitors, and we were denied the privilege of going thro' those ancient halls and comparing them with others. The porter, however, who was a good natured and well fed Englishman, was kind enough to conduct us over the grounds, and show to us some old relics that belonged to the giant Guy, Earl of Warwick. Among the many curious things I noticed was his armor, his sword weighing 22 pounds and about 7 feet in length, and his shield, helmet, breastplate, walking staff and tilting pole are all of enormous size and undoubtedly very ancient; the horse armor, on which is an inscription nearly obliterated, is of a later date. A large pot, called "Guy's pot" and his fish fork are really curious—the pot holds 170 gallons, and the weight with the fork 807 pounds. Five of our party got into this pot and there was room like a bus for one more. This enormous vessel is now used by the Warwick family for a punch bowl and is filled three times in succession on the day when each heir of the Castle attains his majority.

This is a place of much importance and great interest from its being the chief seat of men whose names are intimately connected with the most prominent events of English history. The present Earl takes pride in keeping it in good

repair, and it is now said to be among the most desirable country abodes in England.

We are now in the town of Stratford, the birth place and home of the "Sweet Swan of Avon," the immortal Shakespeare; one always attaches to the cradle of greatness the idea of romance and beauty, for it is almost impossible to conceive that the genius of poetry could emanate from a little unpretending village like I found this place to be. It is a clean, quiet town, pleasantly situated on the Avon and surrounded by meadows, but its pretensions to celebrity would be small but for the magic of a name which has penetrated into every region where civilized man has trodden. While here we visited the Theatre, being rather curious to know how they would represent the characters of the great master of the drama in his native place.—After grouping our way through narrow streets and lanes for some time we at last found the Adelphi of Stratford in an obscure part of the village. The door was kept by a woman and the house was very small and plain, while the performance was miserable, reflecting no credit on the dramatic corps; it was such as would be hissed even in the Theatre of Bouvry.

The house in which the poet was born still stands on the north side of Henley street, as a relic of the departed. As we entered the low but honored roof from whence came forth the man whose writings are for all time, I could but smile at the extreme simplicity and primitiveness of every thing about it. The floor is paved with stones that, characteristically enough, are cut up into a host of splinters and fragments, as if really hacked by a butcher's cleaver. On one side is an old fashioned log cabin fire place, with cozy sitting places on either side; for in those smoky days, with penetrating draughts coming in on all sides, happy was he who was privileged to take chimney corner. In the room where Shakespeare was born, are on the walls, floor, window glass and every other part of the room, the autographs of visitors desirous of doing honor to the memory of the departed, or themselves, according to circumstances.—Among the many, I saw Sir Walter Scott's name cut with a diamond on the window glass.

After seeing the birth-place we proceeded to the village church, where Shakespeare's honored relics are entombed. The slab that covers the grave is the plainest in the church, being outside the chancel between his wife and eldest daughter, with the inscription "written by himself:

Good friend for Jesus sake forbear,
To dig the dust enclosed here;
Blest be ye man yt spares the stones,
And cvrst be he yt moves my bones.

Yours, &c.,
TENNESSEAN.

Kossuth.—The following is the address recently issued by Kossuth to the people of the U. States:

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1852.

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy, which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent, before the great Republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I, therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect from all the friends of my cause not to do any thing in respect to myself that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me into difficulties in respect to the rule which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix and not to be mixed up whatever with domestic concerns or party questions.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

The "River Bard" contributes the following original poem to the Knickerbocker Magazine, which he styles

THE LOCOMOTIVE DECLARATION.

By those cheeks of lovely hue;
By those eyes of deepest blue,
Which thy very soul looks through,
As if, forsooth, those clear blue eyes
Were portals into Paradise;
By that alabaster brow;
By that hand as white as snow;
By that proud, angelic form;
By that rounded, classic arm;
By those locks of raven hair;
By those vermeil lips I swear;
By the ocean, by the air;
By our vesper, by our dreams;
By our nations and Te Deums;
By young Cupid, by my muse;
By—whatever else you choose;
Yes, I swear by all creation,
And this endless "Yankee nation,"
That
I
love
you
like
tar
on
na
tion!"
(Whistle and slope.)

THE CUBA PRISONERS.—A letter from Mr. Sprague, United States Consul at Gibraltar, under date of the 18th ultimo, states that the prisoners sent from Havana to Spain had arrived at Cadix a few days before. The vessel had been ordered to Port Mahon, to perform quarantine, and would proceed thence to Ceuta, where prisoners will be conveyed, to pass the term of their confinement. It is to be hoped that before their arrival in Africa these misguided men may experience the clemency of the Spanish government.

SOUND SENTIMENTS, WELL EXPRESSED.

The State of Indiana is thoroughly Democratic and conservative, in her representation in the State and Federal Councils. The following is the conclusion of the message of her able Governor: Throughout the past year, peace and harmony between the various sections of the Union, have been gradually and firmly established. The great disturbing questions which for a time threatened results, the ultimate issue of which no man could foresee, have been put to rest, and with it the heart-burnings and sectional recriminations which it brought in its train. Our present tranquility is the best evidence of the wisdom and prudence of the measures of adjustment adopted by the last Congress.

The high conservative ground maintained by our State, is shown in the fact that we support no man who favors agitation. Our people want peace, and they esteem no sacrifice, short of that of principle, too great to secure it.

Indiana holds him an enemy to the well-being of this Republic who pursues any course tending to widen the breach between the North and the South. Minor questions sink into insignificance compared to the great paramount duty of every American citizen, the preservation of the integrity of the Union.

Each and all of the laws constituting that compromise, which has been as oil cast upon the troubled waters, are assented to, and have been carried out, so far as they apply to us, in word and letter, according to the strictest judicial construction, by the citizens of our State. This has been done cordially, and with as near an approach to hearty unanimity as any measure enacted to reconcile similar sectional differences can ever be expected to receive.

Indiana desires to see the Compromise made under the Constitution, and expressly framed to carry into effect its provisions, remain undisturbed. She says to the South, as well as to the North, that these measures must stand—that this sectional controversy must not again be opened up, that time, as an element which enters into everything that is valuable, must test their wisdom and efficacy—that from whatever quarter of the Union efforts shall be made to revive this sectional agitation, Indiana is against it.

She favors not, nor will she by her voters countenance those who favor the opening afresh, in any manner, under any pretence, the questions so recently and so happily disposed of, let us hope forever. Our duty is plain, abide by the past, sustain the measures faithfully, cease the agitation, and trust for the future to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, under the guidance of Providence.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

DECEMBER 24, 1851.

THE WIFE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Elean or Ann Porden was born in 1795. She early manifested great talents and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, The Veils, was written when she was seventeen. Her next was the Arctic Expedition, which led to her marriage with Capt. Franklin, Her principal work is the epic of Cour de Lion, which appeared in 1825. Her poems display much elegance, spirit and richness of imagination. The foregoing incidents in her life, we find in a biographical dictionary. This lady has recently attracted the attention, and excited the admiration of the civilized world, by her energetic and persevering efforts to send relief to her adventurous husband in the frozen regions of the North, or to ascertain his fate and that of his companions. Such devoted affection deserved to be rewarded by the safe return of her husband, and all would rejoice to hear, of her warmest hopes going gratified. So far, it is worthy of note, that the only trace of Capt. Franklin, has been discovered, by American vessels.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Herald speaking of the subject of slavery in that State says:

"It may startle those who happen to be nervous on this subject to be informed that slavery now exists, and has always existed, in California since the adoption of the constitution. In the mining counties, and even in San Francisco, there are many slaves, and yet there is no manifest derangement of the public morals in consequence, nor do the people generally seem to give themselves much anxiety on the subject.—There is no attempt to incite the slaves to run away, and they themselves, catching the healthy tone of public sentiment, never entertain a thought of such a thing. We know some of them, whose earnings amount to as much as the pay of a post-captain in the navy, and who can purchase their freedom at any time, but are perfectly content with their present condition.—These facts go to prove that it will be difficult, without persevering agitation, to generate bigotry in the minds of the people of California on the slavery question, or to convert it into an element of discord; and such persevering agitation we hope never to see."

Kossuth.—The New York Journal of Commerce says, that in consequence of an impression having been made public in some of the journals that the purpose of Governor Kossuth's mission to the United States is to procure aid from this Government in the shape of an army or fleet, with which to repel the enemies and secure the independence of Hungary, it has been authorized to state that such is not his design, but that he asks simply that England and America shall unite in affirming the policy that "every nation shall have the right to make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience," and that by assuming this position, he holds that there would be no danger of our being involved in war, and that he has not intended to suggest that America should copy the example of France during our Revolution, according to the letter, but according to the spirit.

MORE ANNEXATION.—It is said that movements are going on in Washington to pass upon Congress the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Gwin, the California Senator, particularly interests himself in the movement.